

Vol. XXXIV, No. 10,564.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO INTERFERE IN ARKANSAS.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE—THE PRESIDENT THINKS BROOKS THE LAWFUL GOVERNOR—THE SENATE VOTED TO ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following is the President's message on Arkansas affairs:

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 31st inst., all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished relative to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the Constitution of the State was by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceedings overturned, and a new Constitution adopted, and a new State Government established. These proceedings are permitted to stand peacefully, and the rights of minorities in all the States recently re-admitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges if this action in Arkansas is acquiesced in. I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State Government, if not of the National Government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in the matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon the questions which would be decided by the Legislative branch of the Government.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Session, Feb. 8, 1875.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

BLACK ANXIETY AMONG ALL PARTIES—THE FRIENDS OF THE PRESIDENT NOT APPRISED OF HIS INTENTION—DISPAIR OF THOSE WHO HAD HOPED FOR A BETTER SOUTHERN POLICY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President's message on Arkansas affairs took everybody by surprise to-day. There is the best authority for the assertion that Gen. Grant has not in any of his recent Cabinet meetings announced his purpose of recommending a new policy in regard to that State, and, as late as last evening, two of the gentlemen who are supposed to be consulted on all such important subjects were certainly wholly ignorant in regard to the matter. The letter of the Attorney-General transmitted the documents asked for by Senator Clayton's resolution of the ordinary character, and contained nothing to show that Judge Williams considered a new policy desirable. It is the general impression in Washington to-night that the President was guided solely by the desires of Mr. Brooks and the Clayton party, and that if he asked the advice of any one else it was probably of ex-Gov. Alex. H. Stephens or Gen. Babcock.

The full effect of the message cannot yet be stated. Nearly one half of the Senators were out of their seats when the document was read, and as it was received too late to be printed in the afternoon papers here, very few have seen it. Some of the leading Democrats are very indignant, and prominent Southern men express themselves as about to give up all hope of anything like a bearable policy during the remainder of Grant's administration. Republicans who have not gone mad, or who are not themselves plotting all sorts of repressive legislation with which to vex the South and restore the Republican party there to power, either unanimously shake their heads or boldly assert that no such revolutionary policy as Grant seems to foreshadow will be approved by the Republican party in the House. The shock produced by this message was much greater than it otherwise would have been had not the report of the Poland Committee been printed to-day for the first time in Washington, and surprised everybody by the decided stand it took against all Federal interference. That the President, who has known the character of that report for at least a week, should have chosen this time to send in a message in such strong contrast with the conclusions of that Committee is what has astounded everybody. Very few can be found to-night who believe that the President's advice in this message will be taken.

SENATE REJECTION OF THE MESSAGE.

[RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH.]

After the adjournment of the Senate to-day, the Republican senators held a caucus to consider the President's message on the subject of Arkansas affairs. There was not harmonious action, some of the Senators being reluctant to commit themselves before they have had time to examine the documents, which have not yet been printed.

The Arkansas Senators were anxious for as prompt action as the state of the public business would permit, and desired the matter to be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for an early report. The matter will take that direction. The question among Republican members of the House that arose from whatever the Senate may do is whether they will support the report of the Select Committee, and take no action in the premises, in accordance with its recommendation.

A STEAMBOAT BILL OBSTRUCTS THE SENATE.

TRIVIAL AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL INTRODUCED—THAT IT WOULD TAKE TO CONSIDER THEM—IMPORTANT MEASURES KEPT BACK BY THIS IMPEDIMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the so-called "Steamboat bill," which was discussed in general way on Saturday. The apparent interest in the bill is so slight that not more than one-half the Senate was present when it came up for consideration, and consequently Mr. Conkling, who with Mr. Boutwell leads the opposition to it, was left to bring the attack upon it. Deciding that those whose votes would determine its fate should be present during the time that he was presenting his objections, a motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill was defeated by a strong vote, and Mr. Conkling proceeded to filibuster against its passage. Mr. Chandler called upon the friends of the bill to resist amendments and support it, whereupon Mr. Conkling, to take the case of the Senate in regard to it, moved an amendment to the wording of the first section, and on the vote being taken found 7 to sustain him and 20 opposed. Successive amendments were proposed by Mr. Conkling, who called for the Yeas and Nays, and by parliamentary tactics succeeded in using the time of the Senate, but without changing the proportions or philosophy of the bill.

It is evidently the intention of a small minority of the Senate to defeat or again postpone the final consideration of this bill, against which now only the most frivolous objections have thus far been urged, and which seems to command the favor of these most interested in its success. According to the programme marked out to-day, the remainder of the session will not afford sufficient time to consider the amendments which are likely to be offered, simply for the purpose of impeding its progress. Several important matters are now awaiting the consideration of the Senate, and unless the friends of this bill put an end to the factious opposition to it by a continuous session, as was proposed to-day, it must be laid aside once more and other more timely and interesting topics brought forward.

Mr. Morrill endeavored to call the attention of the Senate to-day to his bill for the government of the District of Columbia, which fell by the wayside in December; and Mr. Morton had intended to call up the bill reported by his Committee to amend the 25th rule providing for the counting of votes for President and Vice-President. Mr. Sargent also had expressed his intention of delivering to-day his speech upon the Louisiana question, which has been delayed by his sickness, and which will probably

be followed by three or four more on the same subject. In addition to these matters already under consideration, the case of Mr. Pinchback is to be called up at the earliest possible moment, and, appropriately, will soon begin to arrive from the House, so that the bill under consideration to-day must inevitably be driven to the wall, to keep company with many other unparliamentary measures.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

NO PROSPECT OF REVENUE FROM THE SOURCES HERETOFORE PROPOSED—SOME NEW TAX UNDER CONSIDERATION—USE FOR A MINT AT CHICAGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President conversed very freely to-day in regard to the necessity for increased taxation. He says that he appreciates the difficulty of selecting the best articles upon which to place the additional taxes, in order to secure prompt returns. He has been informed that for some months the importations of tea and coffee have been unusually large, and that great quantities of these articles are now held in anticipation of the restoration of the duty. He is aware, also, that all the distilleries of the country have been and are turning out heavy quantities of spirits, which are held for speculative purposes. The importations of articles which the duty was reduced 10 per cent in 1872, he hears, are withdrawing these goods from bond in great quantities, expecting that duties will be restored to their old standard, and this explains the temporary increase of revenue from importation. Taking into account all these facts, the President does not see how much increase of revenue can be secured within a year, and he fears that the result will be that the Government will have trouble to carry out the provisions of laws respecting the national debt. He hopes that some additional revenue may be secured by raising the duty on sugar, and he believes that Congress may be able to discover other articles on which tax may be increased and in which it will not be possible to make speculations in advance. What articles he referred to he did not say. The President is firmly convinced that the laws relating to the Sinking Fund and the payment of the interest on the public debt are landing upon him, and that he must obey them in their spirit and letter, until they are repealed, provided he is furnished with the necessary funds. Referring to his late message advising further legislation to hasten specie payments, the President said he hoped Congress would at least authorize the establishment of a new branch mint at Chicago, which might, as soon as ready for operations, be employed for the coining of silver tokens for use in the Western States, when the fractional currency is withdrawn.

TACTICS OF THE RAILROAD LOBBY.

EFFORTS TO BRING THE SUBJECT BEFORE CONGRESS—DEVICES TO BRING A PRESTIGE UNCONSCIOUSLY FROM THEIR STATES—A MODE OF BELIEVING THEM FROM RESPONSIBILITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Southern Pacific Railroad bill still sticks in the two Committees of Congress, although the most strenuous efforts on the part of the opposing lobby are made to get the bill reported to one House or the other. The effort in the Senate failed to-day by a vote, although it has been claimed by Col. Scott's friends that he was sure of an easy victory in that Committee. The bill in the House side of the Capital is still in the hands of the Sub-Committee, and it is doubtful when it will be reported. The Committee is composed of 13 members, but there is one vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Crocker of Massachusetts. The following members are known to be in favor of the bill: Messrs. Sypher, Killinger, Houghton, Wells, and Standford; and the following are known to be unopposedly against it: Messrs. Sawyer (Chairman), Williams (Minor), Corwin, McMill, and Neal. The two other members, Messrs. Barham and Creamer, are doubtful. With the probability of their support the bill, should they divide the Committee, would be a tie, and the members of the Committee to be yet appointed would hold the casting vote. The responsibility of the Speaker in such a case would be very great.

THE WORK OF THE LOBBY BEGINS TO BE SEEN IN THE RESOLUTIONS NOW PASSED BY SOME OF THE SOUTHERN LEGISLATURES.

The *modus operandi* has been to bring a heavy pressure to bear upon the State Legislatures, to induce them to pass resolutions instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives to vote for this bill. This, it is understood, is the explanation of the resolution just passed by the Legislature of Tennessee. A Democratic representative from Georgia is reported to have written four letters to members of the Legislature of his State, urging the passage of a similar resolution, and the same trick has been played in other Southern States. The explanation is that timid members, who desire to vote for the bill but hesitate to take the responsibility, wish to be able to fall back upon these resolutions if they are ever called to account for their votes. The plea will then be that their action was not based upon their own judgment, nor upon any consideration urged by the friends of the bill here, but upon the instructions they received from their States. This branch of the business is said to be in the hands of several experienced lobbyists, who hope to have resolutions similar to those from Tennessee from every Southern State in which the Legislature is in session within a few days.

PROPOSED NEW MINT AT THE WEST.

CITIES WANTING A MINT—COMPLETING CLAIMS OF CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, AND OMAHA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The proposition to establish a new mint in the North-West was discussed by the Sub-Committee of the Senate Finance Committee at its meeting to-day, and arguments were heard in favor of the several large cities of the West from the Representatives of those towns. No result was reached, but Mr. Morrill (Vt.) the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, intimated that unless the House should pass a tax bill which would provide more revenue, it was unlikely that the Committee on Appropriations would recommend expenditures for any new work.

Mr. Adam Smith, Chairman of a delegation from Chicago, dwelt in his speech upon the amount of silver produced from the smelting works in Chicago, and the facilities that now exist for that business. He said that there were four smelting works there, now capable of producing \$7,000,000 worth of silver annually, and that silver could be coined there and distributed from Chicago with much greater advantage and economy than if transported to Philadelphia. Gov. Gross followed with an argument in favor of Chicago for the site of the mint. Senator Boyd and S. D. Howard of St. Louis gave an account of the smelting works in their city, and claimed for St. Louis all the advantages that had been claimed for Chicago. Senator Morion exhibited a map, and insisted that Indianapolis is the center of the great North-West, that it is a converging point of a network of railroads, that it has cheap and abundant coal, and is the best place for the mint. Senator Hitchcock urged that the mint should be built at Omaha, and representative Sawyer of Ohio that it should be situated at Cincinnati.

A DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

DISCUSSION OF AN ANTI-THIRD-TERM RESOLUTION—MR. DAWES'S PROPOSITION TO HAVE THE MISSING WITNESS KING ARRAIGNED FOR CONTEMPT—PROBABILITY OF HIS TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—For a Monday's session in the House, that of to-day was one of less than usual interest. Several motions to suspend the rules

were made and failed, and one or two political resolutions were introduced. Mr. Spear of Pennsylvania put in an anti-third-term resolution which might have given the Republicans considerable trouble had there been less of it; but he had appended to it a foolish statement in regard to the danger to our institutions that such a precedent would bring, which furnished enough excuse for any Republican to vote against it, no matter what his opinions might be on the third term question. A vote on it was taken by tellers, and the Speaker announced its failure and rushed the House to other business so quickly that nobody had time to call for the Yeas and Nays if they had been desired.

A short time before adjournment Mr. Dawes introduced a resolution ordering the arrest of Wm. S. King, but finding that it would give rise to a long debate and probably be defeated, both because it was absurd to declare Mr. King in contempt of the House until a summons to appear had been legally served upon him, and because it was more absurd to issue a warrant for the arrest of a man known to be beyond the jurisdiction of the House, he withdrew it, and introduced a bill instead. The bill revived the Grand Jury of this District, which ceased to exist on the 1st inst., and it is understood that this jury, on its reestablishment, will find an indictment against Mr. King for perjury. The bill was agreed to.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

TAXES AND TARIFFS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1875.

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day to consider the question of taxes and tariffs, but there was such a diversity of views among the members as to what should be done that no vote was taken. Since the bill was taken respecting tea and coffee, which was strongly against restoring the old tariff, the members of the Committee have changed their minds somewhat, and now see the alleged necessity of increasing the revenues. It is therefore their intention to give that subject another consideration. The various interests were referred to sub-committees, which were selected this morning. The Committee were divided as follows: On whiskey, Messrs. Beck and Foster; on the property of increasing the tax on National banks, Messrs. Waldron and Roberts; on tea and coffee, Messrs. Dawes and Wood, and on sugar, Messrs. Sheldon and Kasson. Several other subjects were also referred, but no sub-committee was appointed on tobacco, or on the repeal of the ten per cent reduction on manufactured articles made in 1872. The discussion in the Committee and their interviews with the Secretary have resulted thus far in no action whatever. A vote was taken several days ago on taxing tea and coffee and on the ten per cent on manufactures, and on several other propositions, all of which were negatived by a vote of 7 to 4. But since then it has been decided to regard the action of that day as informal.

The sub-committees are expected to report to-morrow. If the previous vote of Dawes and Wood is any guarantee of their views, they will report against the tea and coffee tax. Mr. Beck is known to be strongly against the proposed increase of duty on sugar, and Mr. Foster is known to be in favor of it. Mr. Beck is known to be in favor of the proposed increase of duty on sugar, and Mr. Foster is known to be in favor of it.

THE VIRGINIA MATTER DISPOSED OF.

It was reported a few days ago that the negotiations concerning the Virginia affair were at that time making progress satisfactorily, and that our Government had not considered it necessary to send any additional instructions to Minister Cassin on the subject. It may now be positively announced that the negotiations have been brought to a successful close, and that our Government is entirely satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Cassin has managed the whole affair. It is understood that according to the agreement, a satisfactory money indemnity will be paid by Spain to the United States, and as the only point remaining unsettled, and as that was the only point remaining unsettled, the whole question may now be considered as practically disposed of.

THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL BECOMES A LAW.

The President has signed the act to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws and for other purposes, otherwise known as the "Little Tariff bill." Representatives of three or four bank note printing companies were heard to-day by the House Appropriations Committee on the subject of printing the Government securities, including greenbacks, National bank notes, revenue stamps, &c. The object was to demonstrate that they could do the printing at a much less cost to the Government, and with absolute security. The Committee are to consider the matter in an early day, and must decide where to supply the appropriation. The Banking and Currency Committee decided to report a bill to amend the law relating to the printing of the Government securities, to be printed by the Treasury Department, and that in printing greenbacks or other obligations of the Government, the printing should be done by the Treasury Department, even being a check on the other. It is probable the Appropriations Committee will take the same view.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1875.

Representatives of three or four bank note printing companies were heard to-day by the House Appropriations Committee on the subject of printing the Government securities, including greenbacks, National bank notes, revenue stamps, &c. The object was to demonstrate that they could do the printing at a much less cost to the Government, and with absolute security. The Committee are to consider the matter in an early day, and must decide where to supply the appropriation. The Banking and Currency Committee decided to report a bill to amend the law relating to the printing of the Government securities, to be printed by the Treasury Department, and that in printing greenbacks or other obligations of the Government, the printing should be done by the Treasury Department, even being a check on the other. It is probable the Appropriations Committee will take the same view.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

THE WHITE LEAGUE ORGANIZED FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE BLACK LEAGUE—TESTIMONY OF EX-JUDGE HOWE THAT HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF A CASE OF SOCIAL OBSTRUCTION AGAINST A RESIDENT OF NORTHERN BIRTH—THE PEOPLE DISSENTING BY HEAVY TAXES AND BAD GOVERNMENT—THE PROPERTY IN THREE-FIFTHS OF THE STATE WITHOUT APPROPRIATE VALUE—PERSECUTION OF CONSERVATIVE COLOR MEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The Congressional Committee continued its investigation to-day. James Backus testified that the White League was organized for protection, because information had been received of the formation of a Black League; the affair of the 14th of September was the impulse of the hour; the fight was brought on by the police, who refused to allow the withdrawal of arms from a steamboat; at that time the organization numbered nine companies; the members are principally colored men; the property could not be mortgaged for one-third of its market value.

W. W. Howe testified: He lived in the city since 1863; was in the United States Army; has been a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; resigned in 1869; always acted with the Republican party; coming here as a United States soldier, to do all the damage he could, he did not expect to be received on a pleasant social footing, nor afterward, until the passions of the war were somewhat assuaged; he had never heard of a well-established case of social ostracism against any resident of Northern birth; he never saw any case of social ostracism against any resident of Northern birth; he never saw any case of social ostracism against any resident of Northern birth.

Mr. Spencer's bill respecting the retirement of Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, authorized the President to continue his name on the retired list of the army, anything in Section 2 of the act of March 30, 1868, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Whitlatch, who received \$60,000 of Pacific Mail Steamship money, has been discovered in Hamilton, Canada, and a subpoena served on him by telegraph.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day discussed the Arkansas question, but came to no conclusion concerning it.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SENATOR BUCKINGHAM.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—The city government to-day appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. two aldermen and four councilmen, to attend the funeral of Senator Buckingham. Postmaster-General Jewell arrived here to-day, and will attend Senator Buckingham's funeral in Norwich to-morrow.

MARRIAGE AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 8.—King Carnival landed from a steamer at 2 o'clock p. m., and the Mayor formally delivered the keys of the city. Fully 2,000 persons witnessed the entry of the King.

THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

PINCHBACK'S APPEAL TO THE SENATE. HIS MEMORIAL TO BE PRESENTED TO THE SENATE—AN APPEAL FOR SPEEDY ACTION UPON HIS CREDENTIALS—THE EVIL OF DELAY.

The following is P. B. S. Pinchback's memorial to the Senate asking a speedy consideration of his credentials as a United States Senator from Louisiana, which was presented by Senator West yesterday:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate of the United States: Your memorial was respectfully presented to the Senate in January, 1875, as provided by the Constitution and laws, he was duly elected a Senator from Louisiana for six years, beginning September 4, 1872, and that his credentials, signed by Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and attested by the Secretary of State, with the great seal of the United States, were sent to the Senate for the consideration and action of the honorable Senate of the United States, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The honorable Committee failing to agree on a report, the chairman thereof submitted to the Senate your memorial, and the Senate, on the 14th of January, 1875, resolved that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that the Committee be authorized to report thereon at such time as they may see fit.

WHITE MEN'S TREACHERY.

INDIANS ON A RESERVATION ATTACKED.

A PARTY OF "CITIZENS" MAKE A RAID ON THE INDIANS AT AGENCY—60 HORSES STOLEN—THE INDIANS SCATTERED—SQUAWS SENT AS MESSENGERS MURDERED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following has been received here:

MICHAEL'S AGENCY, POST OFFICE, N. M., Jan. 30, 1875.

The Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 10th inst. the citizens, composed of Americans and Mexicans, made a desperate attack on the Mesquero reservation, which is situated in the Territory of New Mexico. When the attack was made the Indians fled in terror. On receiving the news D. R. Chasden, commanding the post, acted promptly in sending a company of cavalry, but before the troops reached the field of action the raiders had done their work.

The engagement lasted nearly an hour. It is supposed that several Indians were killed, but this is not certain, as the Indians are now avoiding all ties with the Mexicans. The raiders took some 60 head of horses. They were pursued by the military, who failed to accomplish anything.

Subsequent to the raid alluded to, on the 10th inst. the Indians moved their camp with a few rods of the agency. On the evening of the 13th inst. it was rumored that the raiders would make another attack, and there was a general stampede, the Indians all leaving except 15 or 20. The day following information came to the agency that the Indians had left the reservation. On receiving the news the military acted promptly in sending a company of cavalry, but before the troops reached the field of action the raiders had done their work.

The engagement lasted nearly an hour. It is supposed that several Indians were killed, but this is not certain, as the Indians are now avoiding all ties with the Mexicans. The raiders took some 60 head of horses. They were pursued by the military, who failed to accomplish anything.

THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILROAD.

THE REJECTIVE'S STATEMENT CONCERNING HIS APPOINTMENT AND THE CLAIMS ON THE COMPANY.

—COL. SCOTT'S CONNECTION WITH IT.

It has been asserted in Washington that the receiver of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company had been illegally appointed, and the stockholders' claim that the franchise of the Company had never been legally transferred to the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called last evening on John A. C. Gray, the receiver of the Memphis and El Paso Company, who said that he had been appointed receiver by the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Texas. As the filers of the Western Circuit of the District of Texas, are in the hands of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, the receiver of the Memphis and El Paso Company was appointed by the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Texas.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held in France, was confined to construction bonds, and that no value was ever received. If these bonds could be made available, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain, and the matter is now before a court, the receiver would have to be proved to contain.

As to the American creditors having claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company, Mr. Gray said positively that the indebtedness of the Company, with the exception of the land grant bonds, which are all held